

TAXONOMIC AND DISTRIBUTION NOTES ON ANOBIIDAE (COLEOPTERA)

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The nomenclatural changes and extensions of known ranges offered below result from my recent work on the Anobiidae.

Hemicoelus LeConte

Hemicoelus LeConte, 1861:204.

Cacotemnus LeConte, 1861:204. (NEW SYNONYMY.)

The genus *Hadrobregmus* Thomson was synonymized with *Coelostethus* LeConte by Knutson (1963:178). The North American species formerly placed in *Hadrobregmus* were assigned by Knutson to *Hemicoelus*, *Cacotemnus* (both previously ranked as synonyms of *Hadrobregmus*), and *Desmatogaster* (described as new). The differences given by the above author for the separation of *Hemicoelus* and *Cacotemnus* do not stand up. The primary character (gibbosity of the pronotal disk) I find unreliable. In reference to this character, the species *Cacotemnus defectus* (Fall) clearly fits *Hemicoelus*, as can be seen from examining Knutson's description of the species. Some specimens of *C. defectus* exhibit the pronotal gibbosity to an even greater extent than does *Hemicoelus pusillus* (Fall). In addition, there exists no sharp dividing line between those species with the pronotum gibbous and those in which the pronotum is supposedly not gibbous. The additional wing and genital characters given are not of sufficient strength to serve as a base for generic separation. These internal characters are in marked contrast to the generally strong external characters serving to distinguish other anobiid genera.

The generic names *Hemicoelus* and *Cacotemnus* first appeared in print on the same page of LeConte's "Classification of the Coleoptera." The morphological distinction presented by LeConte (whether the antennae are 10- or 11-segmented) is unreliable as has been indicated by Knutson. The name *Hemicoelus* appears earlier on the page and should now be accepted as the correct name for the genus.

Liolius Gorham

Liolius Gorham, 1883:203 (type, *L. punctatus* Gorham, by present designation).

Nevermannus Fisher, 1927:116; 1927:49 (type, *N. dorcatomoides* Fisher, by monotypy). (NEW SYNONYMY.)

A comparison of the types representing these two generic names shows them to be congeneric but specifically distinct. *L. dorcatomoides*

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differs from *punctatus* in having the dorsal surface very dark reddish black (steely blue in *punctatus*) and in lacking elytral striae (two present at apical half on each side in *punctatus*).

Dorcatoma falli White, NEW SPECIES

Dorcatoma dresdensis Fall, 1905:262, (*nec* Herbst).

The European *D. dresdensis* Herbst (1792:104) does not occur in North America. The species designated under this name by Fall is actually unnamed. I hereby propose the name *falli* for this species in honor of one of our greatest coleopterists. Fall's description and key to species of the genus occur on the above page, and a figure can be found in White (1962:49).

D. dresdensis Herbst (*vide* Dominick) differs from *falli* in that the metasternum is deeply foveate anteriorly, not longitudinally sulcate as in *falli*. Also, the 8th and 9th antennal segments of the male of *dresdensis* Herbst are distinctly triangular, not branched as in *falli*. *D. dresdensis* Herbst resembles *D. pallicornis* LeConte in the metasternal characters, but the male of the latter bears branched 8th and 9th antennal segments similar to those of *falli*.

The holotype of *falli* (male) was collected at Plummers Island, Maryland, on April 26, 1910, by H. S. Barber. It is deposited in the U. S. National Museum and bears type number 68109. The allotype and three paratypes (all females) bear the same data and are also in the U. S. National Museum.

Actenobius pleuralis (Casey)

Euceratocerus pleuralis Casey, 1898:65; *Actenobius pleuralis*, Fall, 1905:156.

Euceratocerus macer Casey, 1898:65; *Actenobius macer*, Fall, 1905:156. (NEW SYNONYMY.)

Euceratocerus saginatus Casey, 1898:65; *Actenobius saginatus*, Fall, 1905:157. (NEW SYNONYMY.)

Examination of the respective type series in the Casey collection has shown that the above names apply to a single species as suspected by Fall (1905:156). The characters selected by Casey for distinguishing his categories, that is, depth of the pleural sulcus, proportion of elytral length to width, and proportion of eye width to distance separating eyes, are of little or no taxonomic value. The series of 16 individuals before me exhibit a nearly continuous range from one extreme to the other regarding these characters. Casey's types represent extremes of these ranges with one exception. The type and single individual of *A. saginatus* bears elytra distinctly shorter than those of any other individual. However, the noticeably undulating elytral surfaces and poorly fitting median sutures indicate a malformed individual.

All three of Casey's species were described on the same page; the name *E. pleuralis* appears first so I select it as the name for this species

due to its precedence of position. The specimen in Casey's series bearing the data "Sta Cruz Mts Cal," USNM type label 48851, and Casey's determination label is hereby designated as the lectotype of this species.

Tricorynus lepesmei White, NEW NAME

Catorama estriatus Lepesme 1947:228, (nec Horn.)

C. estriatus Lepesme is preoccupied by *Hemiptychus estriatus* Horn (1895:390). *Tricorynus*, *Catorama*, and *Hemiptychus* are synonymic (White, 1965:300). I propose the name *lepesmei* as a substitute for the preoccupied name *Catorama estriatus* Lepesme in honor of the original describer of the species.

DISTRIBUTION DATA

Identification of anobiids from various collections have provided locality records representing marked or notable expansion of known ranges. These are as follows:

Euceratocerus gibbifrons White. This species was collected at Florence, South Carolina, on May 12, 1959, by V. M. Kirk. This is a new State record.

Desmatogaster subconnatus (Fall). I have seen a single individual taken at Greenville, Maine, on July 22, 1943, by Rita Conley. This is a new record for the United States.

Ozognathus floridanus LeConte. Three individuals taken at Kentucky Lake State Park, Kentucky, on May 28, 1957, by Robert E. Woodruff have been examined. This is a new State record and is a marked expansion of the known range.

Euvrilletta brevis White. This was taken at Poinsett State Park, South Carolina on June 3, 1962, by V. M. Kirk. In addition, I have seen a series of 41 individuals taken at Brookings, Fort Thompson, Elk Point, Hills City, Vermillion, Hecla, and Spearfish, South Dakota during June, July, and August in the years of 1942 to 1946. H. C. Severin collected most of these, some were taken by N. P. Larson, and one by D. T. Murdock. Both of these are new State records; the species was previously known only from Ohio.

Eutylistus incomptus (LeConte). I collected this species in Franklin Co., Ohio, on July 4, 1962, and it was taken in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in June and July of 1962, by Bob Giles. These constitute a new State record.

Caenocara lateralis LeConte. Two males which I collected in Ohio are new State records and the most northerly records to date. One is from Scioto Co., May 11, 1963, and the other from Hocking Co., May 24, 1963. They agree well with males from Florida except that the antennae are slightly shorter, with the seventh segment less produced.

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LITERATURE NOTICE

GENERA INSECTORUM. COLEOPTERA. FAM. COPTONOTIDAE. By K. E. Schedl. Fasc. 215e, 13 pp., 1 pl. 1962.—The three included genera are keyed, described, and illustrated. Citations to the four species are given; all are from Latin America.